

# **Achieving Better Care by Monitoring All Prescriptions (ABC-MAP)**

Act 191 of 2014  
Board Meeting  
September 15, 2015

# ABC-MAP Board Meeting

## Agenda:

- Old Business
  - Review/approval of July 21 Board meeting minutes
- New Business
  - Brief progress report
  - CDC Injury Prevention Grant
  - Department of Justice Hal Rogers Grant
- Presentations
  - A Family's Story by Jason Snyder
  - PDMP as Healthcare Innovation by Joshua Sharfstein, MD
- Adjournment

# Progress Update

- Researched best practices in other states and developed an effective strategy to implement state's PDMP program.
- Hired Project Manager and Business Analyst.
- Completing job descriptions/duties for PDMP program office.
- Continuing to work through extensive RFQ process to secure a vendor.
  - Posted on to eMarketplace September 4
  - RFQ solicitation process (approximately 30 days)
  - RFQ evaluation process (approximately 50 days)
  - RFQ negotiations and contract award (approximately 30 days)
- Determining next steps regarding policies and regulations.
- Applied for and awarded CDC grant for nearly \$900K per year.

# **A Family's Story**

**Jason Snyder**

Executive Director,  
Consumer Health Coalition  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Innovation in Prescription Drug Monitoring

**Joshua M. Sharfstein, M.D.**

**ABC-MAP Presentation**

**September 15, 2015**



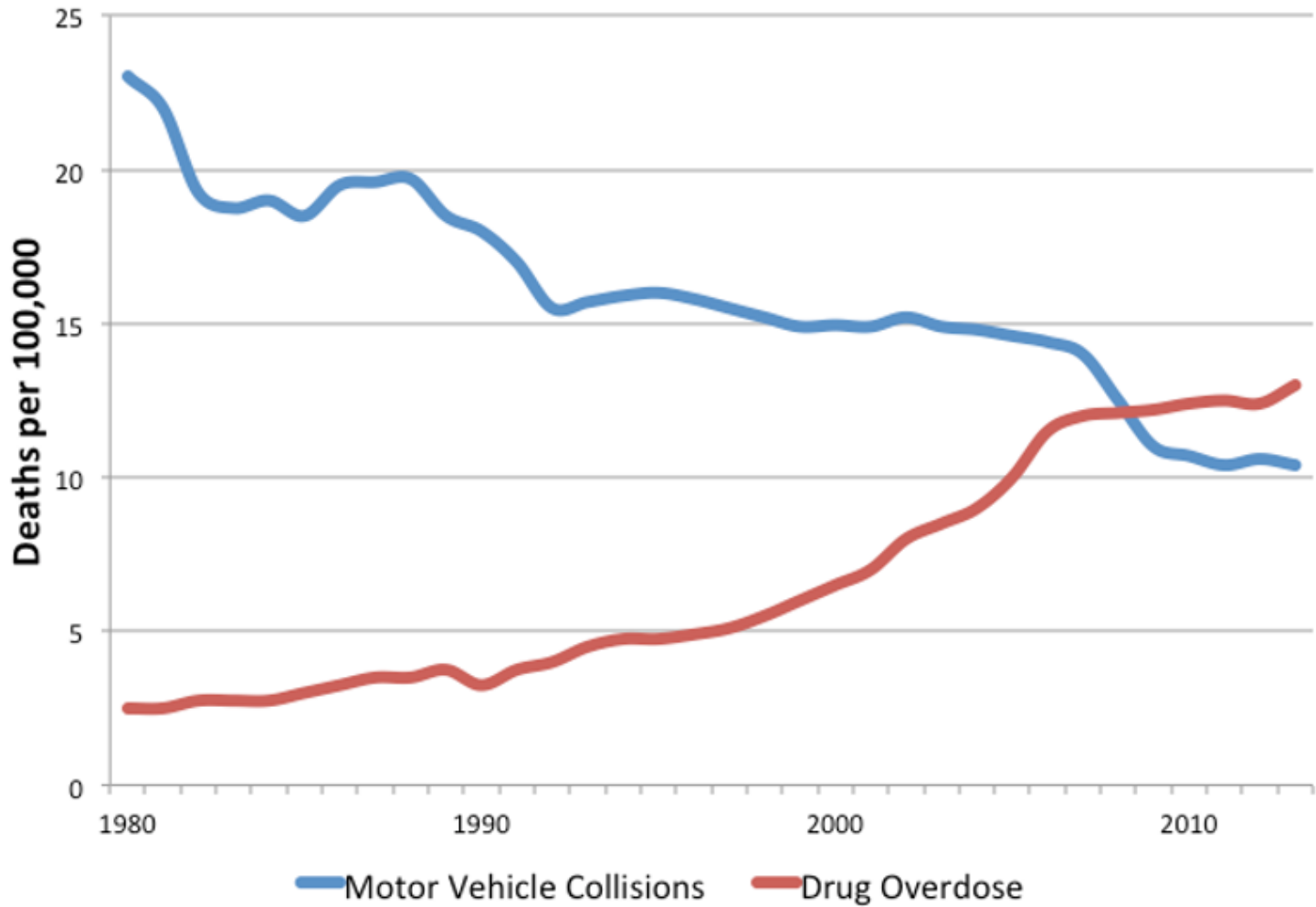
**A CENTURY OF SAVING LIVES  
MILLIONS AT A TIME**

**JOHNS HOPKINS**  
BLOOMBERG SCHOOL  
OF PUBLIC HEALTH

# Overview

- Pennsylvania ABC-MAP Overview
  - ▣ Purposes:
    - ▣ Increase quality of patient care
    - ▣ Give patients thorough and easy access to prescription records
    - ▣ Assist regulatory and law enforcement agencies





Causes of Death Ranked by Years of Potential Life Lost			
Based on PA Deaths in 2013 with 75 year cutoff			
PA Rank	COD Category	Deaths	YPLL (75 cutoff)
1	Ischemic Heart Disease	5866	76683
2	Overdose	2196	74632
3	Cancer of Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	3781	49716
4	Cancer of Bronchus, Trachea, Lung	4284	49592
5	Suicides	1625	49468
6	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1218	42802
7	Perinatal complications	532	39616
8	All Other Heart Disease	2608	39120
9	Homicides & Other External Causes	868	33302
10	Neural, eye and ear disorders	1508	24556
11	Symptoms, ill-defined and unknown causes of death	908	23556
12	Diabetes Mellitus	1683	22511
13	Infectious Diseases	1442	22287
14	Cerebrovascular Disease	1571	20486
15	Bronchitis	2058	19979
16	In situ and unspecified neoplasms; nutritional disorders	1195	19649
17	Digestive disorders	1263	19245
18	Accidents due to falls, mechanical forces, drowning and suffocation	810	19102
19	All Other Malignant Neoplasms	1398	18285
20	Cancer of Breast	1161	17736

Source: University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health



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Notably, none of the laws declared reducing overdose as a goal of the PMP or discussed PMPs as being part of a comprehensive effort to reduce drug overdose. In

the individuals subject to its mandates.<sup>11</sup>

We found that the most prevalent attributes in PMP purpose statements relate to reducing the

effort to reduce drug-related harm generally, as opposed to simply being a means to reduce the supply of prescription opioids specifically.

(81):1–8.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital signs: overdoses of prescription opioid pain relievers—United States, 1999–2008. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2011;60(43):1487–1492.

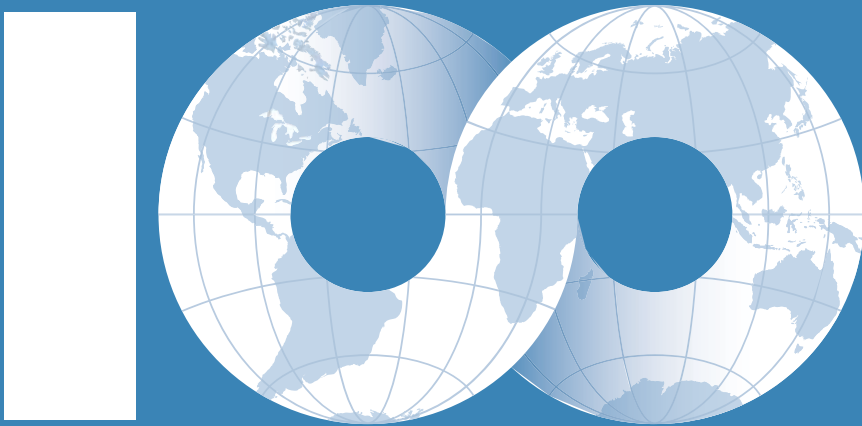
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**What would it mean for ABC-MAP to assist the effort against addiction and overdose?**



# Prevention



# Prevention

- Primary Prevention: Preventing addiction in the first place
- Secondary Prevention: Preventing overdose among people who are addicted
- Tertiary Prevention: Preventing death among people who are overdosing



# Primary Prevention: Preventing Addiction

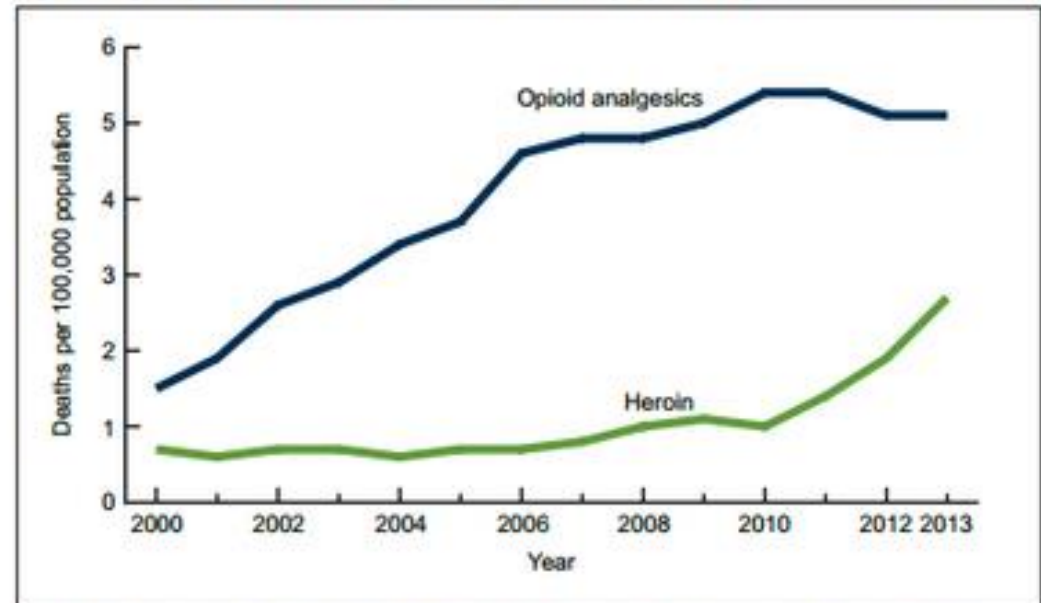
- Improving prescribing practices, not just catching doctor shoppers and problem doctors
  - Report cards?
  - Peer interventions?
- Measuring success
  - Shifting the curve, not just looking at the extremes



# Secondary Prevention: Preventing Overdose Among People with Addiction

- Physician checks PDMP, finds evidence of doctor shopping ... now what?

Figure 1. Age-adjusted rates for drug-poisoning deaths, by type of drug: United States, 2000–2013



NOTES: The number of drug-poisoning deaths in 2013 was 43,982, the number of drug-poisoning deaths involving opioid analgesics was 18,235, and the number of drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin was 8,257. A small subset of 1,342 deaths involved both opioid analgesics and heroin. Deaths involving both opioid analgesics and heroin are included in both the rate of deaths involving opioid analgesics and the rate of deaths involving heroin. Access data table for Figure 1 at: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db190\\_tables.pdf#1](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db190_tables.pdf#1).

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

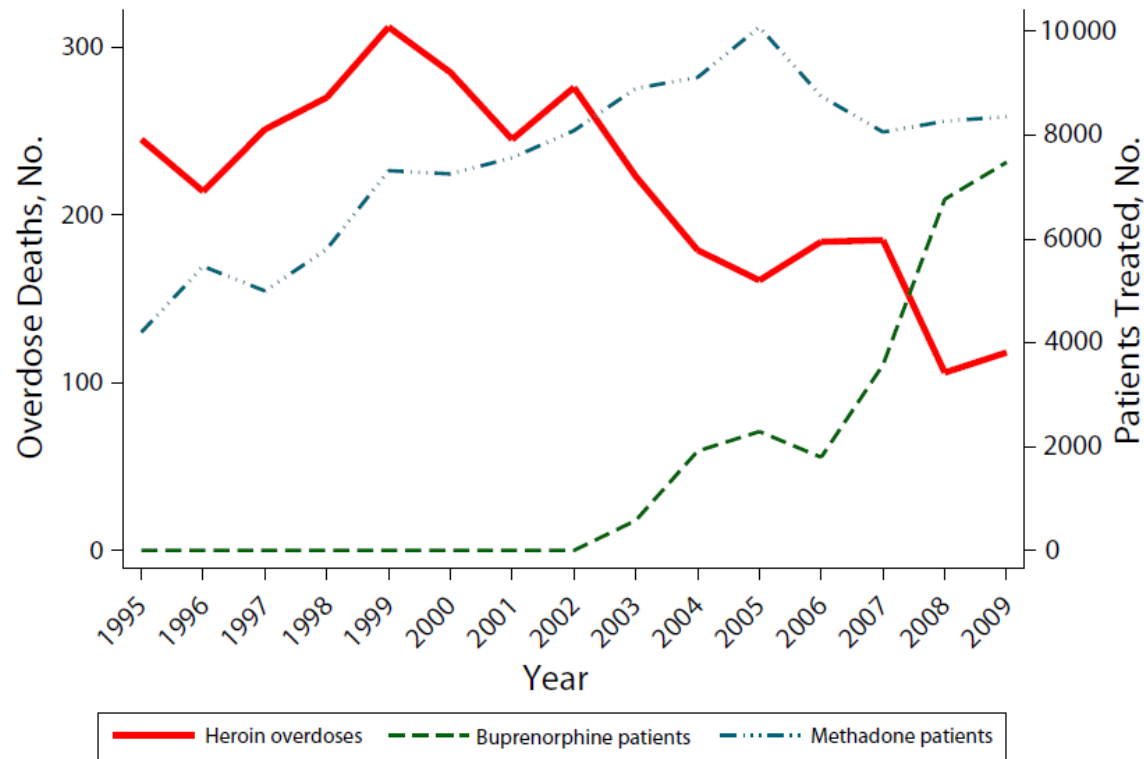
# Secondary Prevention Requires Access to Effective Treatment That Saves Lives

- Educate physicians on evidence for treatment
- Create efficient referral system for care
- Support training physicians in quality prescribing of buprenorphine
- Measuring success
  - Physicians prescribing buprenorphine as part of treatment
  - Number of PA-ers receiving high quality evidence-based treatment for opioid dependence



“The most significant benefit of opioid agonist maintenance treatment is that it has a much lower mortality rate than treatments based on opioid abstinence.”

--World Health Organization



Source: Schwartz, et al. AJPH

**FIGURE 1—Heroin overdose deaths and opioid agonist treatment: Baltimore, MD, 1995–2009.**



# Tertiary Prevention: Preventing Death from Overdose

- PDMP can track naloxone prescriptions
- Identify physicians who should be prescribing naloxone
- Consider standing orders for naloxone
- Key measure: percentage of patients on opioid medications meeting key criteria who have filled naloxone prescriptions



# PDMP Can Support All Three CDC Recommendations

## Responding to the Heroin Epidemic



### **PREVENT** People From Starting Heroin

#### **Reduce prescription opioid painkiller abuse.**

Improve opioid painkiller prescribing practices and identify high-risk individuals early.



### **REDUCE** Heroin Addiction

#### **Ensure access to Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT).**

Treat people addicted to heroin or prescription opioid painkillers with MAT which combines the use of medications (methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone) with counseling and behavioral therapies.



### **REVERSE** Heroin Overdose

#### **Expand the use of naloxone.**

Use naloxone, a life-saving drug that can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose when administered in time.

SOURCE: CDC Vital signs, July 2015



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# Conclusion

- PDMP can be about a lot more than law enforcement; it can seek to save lives of thousands of Pennsylvanians
- There are many innovative ways to pursue this goal
- For every potential policy, consider impact on key public health outcomes

